

XXVI.—Remarks on the Lizards of the Genus *Lophognathus*.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

I AM acquainted with four forms of *Lophognathus* which I think well entitled to specific distinction. Two species only have hitherto been described, viz. *L. Gilberti*, Gray, and *L. lateralis*, Macleay (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, ii. 1878, p. 103). Under the former name Gray (Cat. Liz. 1845) confounded two forms; but his description is chiefly penned from the one which has been excellently figured in the Zoology of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' and for which I will retain the name. It is difficult to say, from Macleay's description, what *L. lateralis* is. The principal characters of the four forms in the British Museum are as follows:—

1. *Lophognathus Gilberti*.

*Lophognathus Gilberti*, Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 53, and Cat. Liz. p. 250 (part.), and Zool. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' pl. xix. fig. 2.  
*Redtenbacheria fasciata*, Steindachn. Novara, Rept. p. 31.

Snout not longer than the distance between the orbit and the posterior border of the ear. Nostril a little nearer the orbit than the tip of the snout. Keels of the upper dorsal scales horizontal, forming parallel lines with the vertebral crest. Parotoid region with a few erect pointed scales. Gular scales very feebly keeled. A broad light band along upper and lower lip; a light band along each side of the back.

One specimen from Port Essington and three from the Swan river.

2. *Lophognathus longirostris*, sp. n.

Snout longer than the distance between the orbit and the posterior border of the ear. Nostril a little nearer the orbit than the tip of the snout. Dorsal scales all obliquely directed upwards. Gular scales very feebly keeled. A light band bordering the lower lip; a light band along each side of the back.

Three specimens from Champion Bay, N.W. Australia.

3. *Lophognathus labialis*, sp. n.

*Lophognathus Gilberti* (part.), Gray, Cat. Liz. p. 250.

Snout not longer than the distance between the orbit and the posterior border of the ear. Nostril a little nearer the tip of the snout than the orbit. Dorsal scales all obliquely

directed upwards. Gular scales very feebly keeled. A light band bordering the upper lip; a light band along each side of the back.

Two specimens from Port Essington.

4. *Lophognathus maculilabris*, sp. n.

Snout not longer than the distance between the orbit and the posterior border of the ear. Nostril equally distant from the orbit and the tip of the snout. Dorsal scales all obliquely directed upwards. Gular scales strongly keeled. An irregular light band from below the eye to the shoulder; lips and lower surfaces maculated with blackish.

Two specimens from the Timor Laut Islands.

XXVII.—*Neuroptera of the Hawaiian Islands.*—Part I.  
*Pseudo-Neuroptera.* By ROBERT MCLACHLAN, F.R.S. &c.

IN this and in the paper on Neuroptera-Planipennia that will follow it I propose to give the results of the working-out of two small collections formed by the Rev. Thomas Blackburn in the islands, combined with such information as had been previously obtained from a few species taken by Mr. G. F. Mathew, R.N., a few existing in the British Museum from the results of Captain Beechey's voyage, and some other sources. As Mr. Blackburn has now left the islands, after a residence in them of several years, it may be some time before another opportunity occurs for a still further examination of their insect productions.

A general summary will appear with Part II. of this paper.

In Part I. seventeen species are considered, viz. two of Termitidæ, one of Embidæ, two of Psocidæ, and twelve of Odonata (or dragonflies). The Ephemeridæ and Perlidæ are not represented; but I cannot believe they are totally absent.

The two Termitidæ are probable importations from America; so also may be the single species of Embidæ. Of the Psocidæ one is probably endemic, the other may be an introduction from America (but the materials are too small). Of the dragonflies (Odonata), one is nearly cosmopolitan; two others are North-American species of powerful flight, and probably endowed with migratory instincts; one rather large species of Libellulina is apparently endemic; the Agrionina are no doubt strictly endemic, and form the most interesting